

STAMBOLTSYAN, L.P., aspirant (Yerevan)

Circulation rate dynamics in pulmonary tuberculosis at the Dilizhan;
preliminary report. Probl.tub. 36 no.5:81-84 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry (zav. - zaslyzhenyy deyatel' nauki prof. T.S. Mnatsakanov,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent T.M. Babayan) fakul'tetskoy
terapiyevicheskoy kliniki Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, physiology,

blood circ. rate (Rus))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION in var. dis.

rate in pulm. tuberc. (Rus))

STAMBOLTSYAN, L. P., Candidate of Med Sci (diss) -- "Changes in the cardiovascular system in tuberculosis, and its dynamics in treatment at the mountain-climatic spa Dilizhan". Yerevan, 1959. 26 pp (Min Health Armenian SSR, Yerevan State Med Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 20, 1959, 116)

STAMBOLTSYAN, L.P., aspirantka (Yerevan)

Observations on electrocardiographic changes in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis following major surgical interventions under conditions of the Dilizhan health resort. Probl.tub. no.1: 117-118 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. T.S. Mnatsakanov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent T.M. Babayan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. L.B. Arutyunyan).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

FANARDZHANYAN, V.A., prof.; KYANDARYAN, K.A., kand.med.nauk; STAMBOLTSYAN, R.P.,
kand.med.nauk

Heart changes in silicosis. Vop.kardiol. no.1:20-36 '56.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR (for Fanardzhyan).
Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Yerevanskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta i Instituta rentgenologii i onkologii.
(HEART--DISEASES) (LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

STAMBOLTSYAN, R.P., kand.med.nauk; MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A., kand.med.nauk

In vivo diagnosis of aneurysm of the heart. Vop.kardiol.
no.1:49-67 '56. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Yerevanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANEURYSMS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

STAMBOLETSYAN, R.P., kand.med.nauk; APINYAN, Ye.N.

Diagnosis of myocardial infarcts. Vop.kardiol. no.1:82-96
'56. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Yerevanskogo
medinstituta.

(HEART--INFARCTION)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

STAMBOLTSYAN, R.P., dotsent

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no.11:217-224 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. A.T.Simonyan)
Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SEDATIVES) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

STAMBOLTSYAN, R.P., dotsent

Mortality in myocardial infarct. Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:225-
229 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii, zav. kafedroy - prof. A.T.
Simonyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEART--INFARCTION)

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ŠTAMBUK, DINKO.

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2. Industrial hygiene- Yugoslavia.

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Occupational accidents and precaution against radiation, p. 497,
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Dangers of and safety measures for some industrial poisons.
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Problems of personal precautionary means for the protection of our workers.

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TEHNKA (Savaz inzenjera i techicara Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 7,
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The dangers of and protection against benzol poisoning. p. 1426.
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ST. ANDR., D.

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Fatigue as a health and economic problem in production. p. 506.
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) L5, Vol. 6, no. 67, July 1957, Uncl.

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Importance of healthy feet for workers employed in industry. p. 666.
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A new method of studying the causes of work injuries, p. 709

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Stambuk, D.

Standardization of protective clothing and the possibility of obtaining it.
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Productivity and safety of work. Tehnika Jug 17 no.9: Suppl.
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STAMBUK, Dinko, dr. (Zagreb, Pantovcak 15)

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Jug 17 no.1:189-192 Ja '62.

1. Lekar, Zabreb; redaktor rubrike "Covek i rad"; redaktor za NR
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(Occupational diseases)
(Industrial hygiene)

STAMBUK, Dinko, dr. lekar (Zagreb)

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Reviewed by D. Stambuk. Tehnika Jug 17 no.6:Suppl.: Organizacija
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STAMBUK, Dinko, dr. (Zagreb, Pantovcak 15)

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Danger of aromatic nitro and amino compounds, and protection against them in economy. Tehnika Jug 18 no.7:Supplement: Organizacija rada 13 no.7:1373-1375 JI'63.

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Importance and time limits of periodical medical examinations of the workers on certain jobs. Tehnika Jug 18 no.11:Suppl:Organizacija rada 13 no.11:2147-2157 N '63.

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Dangers and protection against organic dusts in industries.
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The interest of the collective's members should be aroused for the future of the enterprise in which they work. p. 1593.
(Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 10, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

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11 no.10:1920-1924 0 '62.

1. Tvornica strojeva "Bratstvo", Zagreb.

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Planning execution of new constructions. Tehnika Jug 19 no. 2:
Suppl.: Organizacija rada 14 no. 2: 374-379 F '64.

1. Technical Director, "Bratstvo" Machinery Plant, Zagreb.

STAMBUK, V. dr., STAMBUK, R., dr.

Ocular injuries in the ophthalmological department of the Banja Luka Hospital during the past 6 years with special reference to injuries in children. Med. arh. 18 no.1:79-87 Ja-F '64.

1. Očni odjel Opće bolnice u Banja Luci (Sef: Dr Vjera Stambuk).

STAMBUK, Vjera, dr.; STAMBUK, Ranko, dr.

Some observations on the relation of phlyctenular kerato-
conjunctivitis to tuberculosis in children in the Banja
Luka area. Lijecn. vjesn. 86 no.2:163-168 F'64.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Banja Luci.

S

STAMBUK, V.

The construction of railroad-passenger cars in France. p. 1.
(Zeleznice, Vol. 13, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl.

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Ocular injuries in the ophthalmological department of the Banja Luka Hospital during the past 6 years with special reference to injuries in children. Med. arh. 18 no.1:79-87 Ja-F '64.

1. Očni odjel Opće bolnice u Banja Luci (Šef: Dr Vjera Stambuk).

STAMBUK, Vjera, dr.; STAMBUK, Ranko, dr.

Some observations on the relation of phlyctenular kerato-
conjunctivitis to tuberculosis in children in the Banja
Luka area. Lijecn. vjesn. 86 no.2:163-168 F'64.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Opce bolnice u Banja Luci.

5

STAMBULEANU, A., drawing.

Flaws at the end of the propeller shaft in radial engines. Rev
transport 9 no.5:198-210 My '62.

STAMBULEANU, A., dr. ing.

Present and future problems connected with the construction of gasoline engines for motor vehicles. Rev transport 9 no.9:373-385 S '62.

STAMBULEANU, Adrian, dr. ing.

Possibility of replacing diesel oil by crude oil for the diesel motors of railway locomotives. Rev cailor fer 10 no.7:357-366 JI '62.

STAMBULEANU, Adrian, dr. ing.

Methods of increasing the mechanical antidetonation of motorcar
gasoline engines. Rev transport 10 no.4:151-158 Ap '63.

STAMBULEANU, Adrian, dr. ing.

Contact corrosion on some thermal engine pieces. Metalurgia constr
mas 15 no.2:158-164 F '63.

1. Institutul politehnic, Bucuresti.

STAMBULEANU, Adrian, dr. ing.

Sixty years since the first internal combustion motor
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TIRLEA, I., prof.; MASCA-GIOBANU, L., dr.; MORATH, C., dr.; STANCIU, M., dr.;
STAMBULIU, S., NUBERT, S., dr.

The clinical study, evolution and prognosis of chronic evolutive
polyarthrititis in children. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.9:1375-1384
S '60.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, in inf & child.)

SOV/97-58-10-2/17

AUTHORS: Volzhenskiy, A.V., Member of ASIA SSSR, Professor; and
Stambulko, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: Gypsum-Cement-Polluolana Binding Materials and Concretes
Based on them (Gipsotsementnoputstsolanovyye vyazhushchiye
veshchestva i betony na ikh osnove)

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 10, pp 363-367 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations carried out show that a combination of
gypsum, portland cement and hydraulic additives (tripoli,
waste aluminium sulphate and various acid concentrates
obtained by burning fuels) can be used to obtain rapid-
hardening hydraulic binding materials. A minimum
content of 20-25% of cement is used with gypsum contain-
ing 60-50% of water and 20-25% of active hydraulic
additive. The amount of this additive should be strictly
controlled so that the concentration of calcium oxide in
aqueous solution does not exceed 0.7-0.9 g/l during the
first 2-7 days of hydration. Gypsum-concrete-pozzuolana
binders using quantities of 300-400 kg/m³ give rapid-
hardening, water-stable concretes marks 75-150, and
plasters marks 25-75. The combination of these
materials was worked out in MISI imeni V.V. Kuybyshev.

Card 1/4

SOV/97-58-10-2/17

Gypsum-Cement-Pozzuolana Binding Materials and Concretes Based on them

Nr. 104 Trust in Leningrad is manufacturing panels based on hydro-cement binders. Glavmosstroy, together with ASIA SSSR and MISI, are preparing for the manufacture of partition panels based on the above materials. Trials with these materials have not all been successful; where the products were not satisfactory the cause was usually due to the formation of complex salts in hardened concrete, as, for example, $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 31\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

It is assumed that the formation of this salt from calcium aluminate and gypsum is simultaneous with an absolute volume increase (2.2) of the solid phase, which brings about strong tensions in cement resulting in collapse of the construction. Formation of hydro-sulpho-aluminate of calcium in concrete was studied by Lafuma (Ref 2), V.N. Yung (Ref 3), P.P. Budnikov (Ref 4), V.M. Moskvina (Ref 5) and others. A high concentration of calcium hydroxide in aqueous solution is responsible for the formation of $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ during the phase of hardening of cement. The results of the tests lead us to assume that the compounds have considerable

Card 2/4

SOV/97-58-10-2/17

Gypsum-Cement-Pozzuolana Binding Materials and Concretes Based on them

resistance against the action of sulphides of sodium and calcium, and partial resistance against magnesium. The problem of obtaining hydraulic gypsum-cement-pozzuolana binders with a predominant gypsum content was studied in MISI by A.V. Volzhenskiy and R.V. Ivannikova, and further investigated by the authors of this article. The authors assume that active hydraulic additives introduced in proper quantities in the system gypsum + portland cement + water, or gypsum + granulated blast furnace slag + water, fulfil two basic functions: (1) they lower the concentration of calcium hydroxide in aqueous solution, and (2) they bind sulphates and calcium aluminate and form complex compounds. Table 1 gives results of investigations defining the effect of the composition and activity of cements and tripoli on the physical and mechanical properties of binders. Table 2 shows that increased content of tripoli favourably influences the properties of these materials. Fig 1 shows graphically changes of concentration of CaO in aqueous solution of gypsum, portland cement and

Card 3/4

SOV/97-58-10-2/17

Gypsum-Cement-Pozzuolana Binding Materials and Concretes Based on them

hydraulic additives. The graph in Fig 2 shows changes of strengths of concrete with time and varying content of gypsum-cement binders.

There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, of which 6 are Soviet, 1 Swedish, 2 English, 2 French and 1 German.

Card 4/4

STAMBULKO, V. I.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of some properties of gypsum-cement and gypsum-slag binding substances". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev), 130 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 125)

VOLZHENSKIY, A.V.; STAMBULKO, V.I.

Gypsum-cement and gypsum-slag binding materials with waterproofing additives. Trudy NIIZHB no.10:57-79 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Binding materials) (Waterproofing)

VOLZHENSKIY, A.V., prof.; ROGOVOY, M.I.; STAMBULKO, V.I.; SHPAYER,
A.L., red.izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Gypsum-cement and gypsum-slag binding materials and products]
Gipsotsementnye i gipsoshlakovye viazhmshchie i izdeliia. Pod
obshchei red. A.V.Volzhenskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po
stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 166 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Volzhenskiy).

(Gypsum)

(Binding materials)

STANBULKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARADOVSKIY, Ya.L., aspirant

Rigid gypsum-cement-pozzolan concrete in bearing panel
structures. Stroi. mat. 10 no.9:13-15 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 27102-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017414

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/010/0033/0035

AUTHOR: Volzhenskiy, A. V. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor);
Stambulko, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Aradovskiy, Ya. L. (Engineer)

26
13

ORG: none

TITLE: Gypsum-cement-pozzolana concrete¹⁵ for panel-type retaining structures

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 10, 1965, 33-35

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, tensile strength, elastic modulus

ABSTRACT: Rigid gypsum-cement-pozzolana concrete can be used for making panel-type retaining structures since it satisfied the requirements of Construction Specifications and Regulations. About 360-450 kg of binding material is used per m³ of concrete in producing heavy GCP concretes (grades 150 and 200). Clay-filled concrete and mortar of grades 150 and higher requires 420-550 kg of GCP binder per cubic meter of concrete. Tests show a continuous increase in the strength of all specimens with time. In one year a strength increase of 25-30% over the 28-day strength was observed. Prismatic specimens of GCP concrete show a somewhat greater strength than that stipulated by Construction Specifications and Regulations. The prismatic tensile strength meets the construction requirements. A study of the deformative properties of rigid GCP concretes under momentary loading shows that maximum compressibility is equal to that of ordinary concrete,

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.944.001.5:69.022.4

L 27102-66

ACC NR: AP6017414

0

being $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$, $1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ for heavy and light concretes and mortar based on GGP binding material, respectively. The modulus of elasticity under compression is $(3.1-3.5) \cdot 10^5$ kg/cm² for heavy GGP concretes, $(1.3-1.48) \cdot 10^5$ kg/cm² for clay-filled concrete and $(1.8-2.4) \cdot 10^5$ kg/cm² for mortar, which meets the requirements of Construction Specifications and Regulations. The paper was written in support of Engineer Ya. L. Aradovskiy's thesis.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 K/

STAMBULYAN, D. KH.

PA-23T30

USSR/Engineering
Petroleum - Well Drilling
Drilling

Aug 1947

"Wrong Approach to Planning of Repairs to Bores,"
D. Kh. Stambulyan, 1½ pp

"Azerbaydzhan Neft Khozyaystvo" No 8 (254)

The author criticizes a piece of work which was published by G. I. Blank in the 7 May and 6 Jun 1947 issues of "The Baku Worker" (Bakinskiy Rabochiy). It was titled "Methods for Determining the Period for Future Repairs to Petroleum Bores." The article was also published in issue No 3 (1947) of this journal.

23T30

STAMBULYAN, G. A.

STAMBULYAN, G. A.: "Regulating the speed of small electric DC motors by a vibrating centrifugal regulator." Min Electrical Engineering Industry USSR. Sci Res Inst. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

SOV/112-58-1-462

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorzhevskiy, I. I., and Stambulyan, G. A.

TITLE: New Lines of DC and AC Micromotors
(Novyye serii mikrovdigateley postoyannogo i peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va, Z., M., 1956, pp 45-50

ABSTRACT: A new line was developed of DC type DPM micromotors with four frame-sizes of external diameter 20, 25, 30, and 35 mm. The line comprises two sections: (a) nonstabilized-speed motors (DPM), and (b) stabilized-speed motors (DPM-R). The micromotors are built with ball bearings and with one or two projecting spindle ends. A low-noise type with sliding friction bearings and a belt drive is available. The line covers 5-250 g. cm torques. The supply voltage is 4-30 v, with speed up to 10,000 rpm. Rpm stabilization within $\pm 0.5-1.5\%$ is attained by a vibration centrifugal speed governor whose contacts are connected in the armature circuit of the motor. Blueprints are

Card 1/2

SOV/112-58-1-462

New Lines of DC and AC Micromotors

prepared for synchronous hysteresis micromotors of 1-100 w for three supply frequencies, 50, 400, and 500 cps; two speeds will be provided for each frequency: 1,500 and 3,000 rpm for 50 cps, 6,000 and 8,000 rpm for 400 cps, and 7,500 and 10,000 rpm for 500 cps. Three-phase and two-phase motors are also envisaged, as well as capacitor-type single-phase motors.

A. G. K.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electric motors--Design

Card 2/2

STAMBULYAN, G.A., inzhener.

Regulating the speed of small-capacity d.c. electric meters with
a vibration centrifugal governor. Vest. elektroprom. 28 no.3:67-
71 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropromyshlen-
nosti.

(Electric meters, Direct current)

AUTHOR: Stambulyan, G.A. (Cand.Tech.Sci.) SOV/110-58-10-7/24

TITLE: Stabilisation of the speed of small d.c. motors. (Stabilizatsiya skorosti vrashcheniya elektrodvigatelye postoyannogo toka maloy moshchnosti.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, No.10. pp. 25-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The speed of small motors is usually stabilised by means of intermittent centrifugal switching. Small motors, commonly using permanent field magnets, have the contacts in the armature circuit. If the motor output is more than 20 W, the contacts often act upon the field circuit. In the latter case, the inductive lag of the field winding mainly governs the speed-control characteristics that can be achieved. This article discusses the action of speed stabilisers connected in the armature circuit. They differ from those used in the field circuit only in having normally-closed instead of normally-open contacts. Equations are written for the transient processes in motors after the stabiliser circuits open or close. Expressions are then derived for the motor speed with open and with closed contacts. Speed curves constructed from these equations are shown dotted in Fig.1. Deceleration continues for a little time after the contacts have closed because of the self-inductance of the armature. There is an analogous process when the contacts open. Thus, the range of speed variation depends on the machine parameters as well as on the insensitivity of the stabilisers. However, for most purposes the

Card 1/3

Stabilisation of the speed of small d.c. motors.

SOV/110-58-10-7/24

machine characteristics may be ignored; the speed characteristics are then given by the solid lines in Fig.1. Expressions are derived for the range and frequency of speed variation. The design of the stabiliser is of importance. In so-called conical stabilisers, frictional forces create an appreciable zone of insensitivity. Flat stabilisers are more often used for small motors and have a very small zone of insensitivity. A current oscillogram for a motor with a rated speed of 9000 r.p.m. fitted with a stabiliser having a small zone of insensitivity is shown in Fig.2. In addition to the self-oscillatory process of speed stabilisation, within the zone of insensitivity of the stabiliser, there may be forced oscillation between the stabiliser and the motor due to the weight of the moving contact. This is particularly noticeable at motor speeds below 3000 r.p.m. when the stabiliser springs are relatively soft and the moving system is relatively heavy. An oscillogram of forced oscillations of a stabilised motor is given in Fig.3. The accuracy of speed stabilisation is then considered. In the majority of cases the speed fluctuations inherent in the method of control are harmless and the important point is the conformity of the mean motor speed to the required value. The fluctuations about the mean speed depend on the characteristics of the stabiliser, particularly on the hardness of the springing. The influence of inertia and spring forces in causing speed fluctuations is discussed with reference to

Card 2/3

Stabilisation of the speed of small d.c. motors.

SOV/110-58-10-7/24

Fig.4. The preference for astatic characteristics is explained. If the stabiliser is well designed, control in the armature circuit is sufficiently accurate, even when the supply voltage varies and the load torque increases from zero to the rated value suddenly. There are 4 figures, 3 literature references (2 Soviet and 1 German).

SUBMITTED: April, 18, 1958.

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|---|------------------------|
| 1. Electric motors (D. C.)--Control systems | 2. Speed regulators |
| --Performance | 3. Armatures--Circuits |

Card 3/3

89809

S/110/61/000/002/005/009

E194/E455

13,2000

AUTHOR: Stambulyan, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: The Selection of Fractional-Horsepower D.C. Motors For
Impulse Operating Conditions

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.2, pp.49-50

TEXT: Fractional-horsepower d.c. motors with permanent-magnet excitation are often used as drives in automatic systems where they work under impulse-reversing conditions. It is usually required that the various mechanisms should run up to speed rapidly and stop accurately without severe current pulses in the motors. Therefore, the performance under transient conditions is most important. D.c. f.h.p. motors with permanent-magnet excitation are usually made in a series with definite basic parameters such as size, volume of magnet, section of armature copper and current density in armature winding. With these parameters maintained constant, the particular winding data of machines may be selected according to the necessary values of supply voltage, load torque and speed. The winding data is easily selected when the motor is required for continuous working. However, for working under

impulse conditions, further information is required. This article X
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Card 1/3

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The Selection of Fractional ...

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E194/E455

rated current. It is then shown that this starting current ratio, and consequently the retardation time, increases with increase in the rated speed and with increase in frame size. The value of the rated voltage has no influence on this. Test results show that retardation by cross-connection is more effective than dynamic retardation in a particular case, though dynamic retardation is often used in practice because it employs a simpler circuit. It is concluded that for f.h.p. d.c. motors intended for impulse working conditions, it is advisable to use the lowest possible value of rated speed as this will reduce not only the current surges in the supply during starting but also the transient process time. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 3/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006240

S/0292/65/000/002/0009/0013

AUTHOR: Goldobenzov, A. K. (Engineer); Stambulyan, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences) 14
12
B

TITLE: Commutation in d-c micromachines

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 2, 1965, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: dc micromachine, micromotor, dc micromotor, commutation, servomotor 29

ABSTRACT: The relatively high resistance (a few dozen ohms) of an armature coil and a wide commutating zone are two outstanding peculiarities of the process of commutation in d-c micromachines. The commutating zone may reach a 0.4 pole pitch whereas in larger-power machines, it is under 0.2. A theoretical analysis of commutation, with an allowance for the above peculiarities, is presented for two yoke designs: with nonsalient and salient poles. Plots of the

Card 1/2

L 40966-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006240

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current variation with time in the commutated coil, of current vs. commutating zone, and of commutation energy vs. commutating zone are shown. A nonsalient-pole motor with an armature current of 125 ma and a salient-pole motor (75 ma) were tested* to verify the analytical results. Oscillograms of the commutation currents show that the actual commutation time is shorter than the theoretical, which is explained by the actual position of the brushes during motor operation. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 15 formulas, and 2 tables.

* "Engineers S. V. Yakovleva and L. A. Kolbasov took part in the investigation of the micromotors."

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

llc
Card 2/2

GOLDOBENKOV, A.K., inzh.; STAMBULYAN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Commutation of d.c. micromotors. Elektrotehnika 36 no.2:9-13
F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

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Yugoslavia (430)

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MAJSTOROVIĆ, Branislav; FURLAN, Milan; ANDREJEVIĆ, Ljubica;
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A case of metrorrhagia complicated by acute renal failure
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991-995 0 '64.

1. Interno odeljenje Gradske bolnice u Beogradu (Nacelnik:
prof. dr. Mihailo Andrejevic); Hirursko odeljenje Gradske
bolnice u Beogradu (Nacelnik: prof. dr. Mitar Mitrovic);
Biohemijski laboratorijum Gradske bolnice u Beogradu
(V.d. sefa: dr. Mila milutinovic),

ANDREJEVIC, Mihailo; KOROLIJA, Petar; STAMENKOVIC, Jelena

Value of Ascoli's and Jirgl's test in the differential diagnosis
of malignant and benign obstructive jaundice. Srpski arh. celok.
lek. 92 no.42401-406 Ap '64

1. Interna nastavna baza Medicinskog fakulteta Gradska bolnica
u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Mihailo Andrejevic) i Laborato-
rijski odsek Gradske bolnice u Beogradu (Nacelnik: dr.R.Petrovic).

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Isolation of trachoma virus from a patient in Yugoslavia. Acta med.
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1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade
and Antitrachomatous Dispensary, Tuzla.
(TRACHOMA virol)

HARISIJADES, S.S.; STAMENKOVIC, K.

Isolation of trachoma virus in Yugoslavia. Acta med. iugosl. 15 no.4:
438-445 '61.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade
and Antitrachomatous Dispensary in Tuzla.
(TRACHOMA virol)

STAMENKOVIC, K.; ~~HARISIJADIC~~ S.; LITRICIN, I.O.

Experimental infection of human volunteers with a Yugoslavian strain of trachoma virus. Acta med. iugosl. 17 no.2:117-122 '63.

1. Antitrahomski dispanzer u Tuzli, Mikrobioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta i Ocna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

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(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
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STAMENKOVIC, P., sanitetski potpukovnik dr; DIMITRIJEVIC, M., sanitetski
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P. Stamenkovic).

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(PEPTIC ULCER)

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